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Addendum

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1. Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Introductory statement

The Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd is an international organization founded in 1835 to work with women and girls who were marginalized by the society of their time. In varying forms of direct service projects, this continues to be our primary focus, with an emphasis on working to enable and empower women to create a better life for themselves and their families.

Good Shepherd became affiliated with the United Nations as a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in November 1996. This affiliation is a means of collaboration through which we work to bring about systematic and structural change in whatever condemns others to live a marginalized life. Through our affiliation with the goals of the United Nations, we seek to extend mercy to the poor, to the oppressed, awakening in our world the dignity and value of each person.

Report summary statement

In our first years of affiliation with the United Nations, the Congregation of the Good Shepherd has increased its own awareness of, and support for, the goals and activities of the United Nations. A full-time representative has been appointed in New York (1998) who participates in major commissions of the Economic and Social Council in New York, mainly through non-governmental organizations committee work. She is responsible for disseminating information to, and encouraging local participation concerning United Nations activities among, the membership of Good Shepherd. Our local members use the information to reach thousands of women in grass-roots situations, as exemplified by a recent request for the Beijing Platform for Action and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the French language, to be used as content material for literacy classes for women.

In 2000, the congregation appointed non-governmental organization regional representatives in Addis Ababa and in Brussels. These persons, while having other full-time jobs, have been able to participate in some United Nations activities, for example in the regional five-year review of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Addis Ababa.

Good Shepherd foresees that our affiliation with the United Nations will continue to inform our own mission in relevant ways while also affording us the opportunity to bring to the United Nations the voice and the grass-roots concerns of women across the 67 countries in which we are active.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

The NGO representative for Good Shepherd is actively involved in the following:

(a) Commission on the Status of Women, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000: the non-governmental organization representative has collaborated with the UNICEF Working Group on Girls, a body of the NGO Committee on UNICEF, in preparing and presenting the reports *Clearing a Path for Girls* in 1998 to the Commission on the Status of Women and *Girls 2000* in 2000 to the special session of the General

Assembly on the five-year review of the Beijing Conference. Field-level members of Good Shepherd sent grass-roots information for the preparation of the report and the non-governmental organization representative worked on the compilation of the reports. The non-governmental organization representative was also active in supporting the presence of 17 adolescents who addressed the Commission on the Status of Women in 1998 with respect to the concerns of girls;

(b) Commission for Social Development, 1999, 2000: the non-governmental organization representative has participated in the Commission for Social Development, notably through the anti-poverty task force of the NGO Committee on Social Development;

(c) Special session of the General Assembly on the five-year review of the Beijing conference, 2000: the non-governmental organization representative participated actively in non-governmental organization caucuses on human rights, and violence against women and the girl child during the special session in June 2000 in New York;

(d) Millennium Forum: the non-governmental organization representative participated in the drafting of the anti-poverty segment of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and agenda for action of the Millennium Forum.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies

Cooperation was as follows:

(a) Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat:

(i) The non-governmental organization representative attends Department of Public Information briefings and disseminates material from such briefings through the organizational newsletters;

(ii) The non-governmental organization representative has distributed materials regarding the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Beijing Platform for Action and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in three languages, English, French and Spanish, and used as such material in international trainings for her organization;

(b) Commission on Human Rights:

(i) The non-governmental organization representative was a signatory on document E/CN.4/2000/NGO/59 of 10 February 2000, a statement on the rights of the child to the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights;

(ii) The non-governmental organization representative sent letters of alert to the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights regarding crisis situations that her organization was aware of in: Chiapas, Mexico; the Philippines; East Timor; and the Sudan;

(c) Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Vienna, 10-17 April 2000): the non-governmental organization representative offered information/consultation on trafficking/prostitution to the Permanent Observer of the Holy See in February 2000.

Other relevant activity

The New York non-governmental organization representative has had substantial activity in the following committees, each under a Conference of Non-governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) non-governmental organization committee:

(a) Working Group on Girls (WGG), part of the NGO Committee of UNICEF;

(b) International Network for Girls (INfG), a sub-group of WGG;

(c) Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW), an international non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council;

(d) NGO Committee on the Status of Women;

(e) NGO Committee on Social Development, anti-poverty task force;

(f) Mental Health Task Force of the Commission on the Status of Women;

(g) NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief.

Good Shepherd participated in the Hague Appeal for Peace.

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

The non-governmental organization representative has worked on the Annual Day for Freedom of Religion or Belief, sponsored by the NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief.

Consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat and preparation of papers/material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and subsidiary bodies

At the request of the non-governmental organization representative, Good Shepherd membership in Australia submitted a report (August 1998) to the office of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, as invited to do so by that office.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities

None to report at this time.

2. Federation of European Motorcyclists' Associations

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Introductory statement

The Federation of European Motorcyclists' Associations (FEMA) is the representative European organization of road riding motorcyclists. It exists to protect and advance the interests of motorcyclists who use their machines as transport and recreation. The Federation does not represent the interest of sport motorcyclists. That is the responsibility of our sister organization, the Fédération internationale de motocyclisme (FIM).

The Federation represents the interests of its members in legislative and regulatory bodies such as the European Commission and European Parliament and the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The Federation is also particularly committed to improving the safety of riders through participation in the work of appropriate agencies, undertaking research and organizing road safety campaigns.

In the period since special consultative status was granted, the Federation has grown considerably. In January 1998, an organization representing motorcyclists in the Nordic countries amalgamated and FEMA gained the affiliation of representative road riders' organizations from Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway. In addition, a riders' organization from the Czech Republic and a second organization from Denmark have affiliated. The Federation now has 26 member organizations from 18 countries, which have, between them, well over 500,000 individual motorcyclists in membership.

Introduction

The present report will firstly refer to the Federation's activities to ensure that the interests of the user are recognized within the processes of the international harmonization of vehicle standards, and within the European Union (EU) and the Inland Transport Committee of ECE in respect of the global harmonization of vehicle standards. It will then refer to the work of the Federation in improving road safety, generally and particularly in the context of the work of Working Party 1 of the Inland Transport Committee of ECE. Finally, it will refer to the work of the Federation in promoting and developing contacts and working relationships among motorcycle riders throughout the world.

Global harmonization of vehicle standards

In the period covered by this report, the President, General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary and Campaigns Officer of the Federation have participated in numerous meetings with officials of the European Commission and elected members of the European Parliament concerning the establishment of a European motorcycle standard. They have also participated in the work of various bodies established by EU, including the Motor Vehicles Emissions Group and the auto-oil programmes.

The Federation's experience in representing the interests of the user/consumer within the processes for establishing a "European standard motorcycle" are proving to be valuable in our approach to the work of the United Nations. In 1999, the General Secretary of the Federation attended two meetings of WP.29, the Inland Transport Committee of ECE's Forum for the Global Harmonization of Vehicle Standards.

From this participation, the Federation realized that, while it was a truly representative organization within the parameters of EU, it was less representative in the context of the process of establishing global standards.

To rectify this limitation, the Federation initiated contacts with FIM and with riders' organizations in Australia and North America. To achieve progress in the matter, a number of meetings of riders' representatives were held in 1999 and 2000. The Federation also raised the question of global harmonization with representatives of the motorcycle industry's international and European organizations, and directly with a number of motorcycle manufacturing companies.

These contacts and consultations have resulted in agreement's being reached between all the riders' organizations on arrangements to enable the user/consumer's point of view to be represented within the work of ECE. The Federation is confident that these arrangements will assist the work of WP.29 of the Inland Transport Committee. These arrangements also provide for meaningful consultation with the motorcycle manufacturers.

While these arrangements were being discussed and developed, the Acting General Secretary of the Federation participated in two meetings of WP.29 and one meeting of the committee of experts dealing with lighting questions.

Safer roads and safer riders

In the period covered by this report, the Federation undertook two major road safety research projects. The first consisted of a detailed investigation into and evaluation of initial rider training in Europe. The report contained a number of recommendations, which were presented to the European Commission, and subsequently a number of the recommendations were incorporated into proposals for new rider training and testing arrangements.

The second project examined ways in which crash barriers could be made safer for riders. The project analysed the design of various types of crash barriers and protective devices. The report made a series of recommendations for the consideration of road traffic authorities, aimed at improving the safety of existing installations and best practice for new installations.

The vulnerability of young riders has been an issue of particular concern to the Federation. In 1999 and 2000, with the cooperation and support of the Motorcycle Industry in Europe (ACEM), the European motorcycle manufacturers' association and FIM, the Federation organized the European Young Rider of the Year (EYROY) events. The Directorate-General for Transport of the European Commission made financial subventions to enable this important road safety programme to take place. In 1999, over 12,000 riders under age 26 from 13 European countries participated in the national EYROY events and in 2000 over 20,000 young riders from 15 European countries participated.

From 1998 to 2000, the General Secretary and the Acting General Secretary of the Federation participated in four meetings of WP.1, the ECE Inland Transport Committee's road safety body. The 2000 EYROY event was also organized in support of the Third Road Safety Week in the ECE Region and a number of national events were launched during that week.

Developing worldwide contacts

In the period covered by this report, FEMA established and developed contacts with riders' organizations in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Hungary, the Philippines, Poland, Thailand, Ukraine and the United States of America. These contacts have been invaluable in terms of understanding the role of powered two-wheeled vehicles within the transport infrastructure of both developed and developing countries. It has enabled the Federation to better advocate the potential of motorcycles to contribute to the resolution of varied social problems, such as the provision of medical services in Africa and the reduction of urban congestion in Europe.

3. FEMNET — African Women's Development and Communications Network

(Special consultative status granted 1997)

Introduction

FEMNET — African Women's Development and Communications Network is concerned with the sharing of information among African women's non-governmental organizations so as to ensure a better and more effective non-governmental organization focus on women's development, equality and human rights. Since its inception in 1988, FEMNET has been funded by its members and partners in Europe and the United Status of America. FEMNET has national focal points in the 53 African States. FEMNET is also affiliated with the following international organizations:

(a) African Association for Literature and Adult Education (AALAE);

(b) Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO);

(c) International Women's Tribune Centre (IWTC);

(d) World Alliance for Citizenship and Participation (CIVICUS).

FEMNET's activities

FEMNET works in three main areas:

(a) Monitoring implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action. FEMNET was the focal point from 1993 to 1995 during African women's non-governmental organizations' preparations for participation in the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995. FEMNET has continued to collaborate with African women's non-governmental organizations on follow-up activities to the Beijing NGO Forum and the parallel intergovernmental conference, particularly with respect to the just-concluded Beijing five-year review process;

(b) Capacity-building for African women's non-governmental organizations. Through training in gender mainstreaming, FEMNET has developed a model for training of trainers in gender mainstreaming that is applicable to the 12 priority areas outlined in the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action. The model has been tested at the national level with FEMNET members and national focal points in Malawi and Kenya. An ongoing programme will increase the number of countries from seven to nine by the end of 2000;

(c) Communications for advocacy. FEMNET continues to produce two bilingual newsletters for its membership: *FEMNET News* focuses on sharing membership experiences of and strategies for African women's development and equality (aims, activities, successes, failures, constraints) and *Our Rights* includes analyses of gender and women's human rights issues in Africa. The two newsletters have been evaluated by the membership, and work to address the constructive criticism made is ongoing so as to make the newsletters more effective and relevant to the membership. FEMNET has also established a web site at http://www.africaonline.co.ke/femnet which is updated quarterly. With regard to the Beijing five-year review process, FEMNET has entered

into partnership with the Association of Progressive Communicators (APC) Africa Women's Programme and has established with it a web site for African women on the review process at http://www.flamme.org. Work on accessing and using new information and communications technologies (NICTs) for better membership networking and more effective advocacy is one of the priorities for FEMNET in the upcoming year.

Cooperation with United Nations agencies

Apart from its work with the Commission on the Status of Women, FEMNET has collaborated/is collaborating with other United Nations bodies as follows:

(a) FEMNET and UNDP are currently working on a continental project on gender mainstreaming and the advancement of women;

(b) FEMNET participated in the Fortieth Anniversary Conference of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) from 28 April to 1 May 1998. The conference was sponsored by UNDP and UNECA;

(c) FEMNET served on the technical committee set up by ECA to organize the Sixth African Regional Women's Conference in preparation for the mid-decade review of the implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action. The organization's focal points throughout the continent also participated at this conference which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 19 and 20 November 1999;

(d) FEMNET participated in the first meeting of the Steering Group on the World Health Organization's programme on female genital mutilation (FGM). The meeting was held in Accra, Ghana, from 23 to 25 August 1999;

(e) FEMNET was also represented at the anti-tobacco conference organized by WHO in Kobe, Japan, from 14 to 18 November 1999. It is currently working with WHO on a follow-up project on tobacco advertising and African women.

4. Humane Society of the United States

(General consultative status granted 1996)

Introduction

The mission of the Humane Society of the United States is to create a humane and sustainable world for all animals, including people. Working with diplomats, government agencies, elected officials at all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, corporations, media and the public at large globally, the Humane Society seeks a lasting and comprehensive change in humane awareness and behaviour from exploitation towards respect and compassion for all life. We are pleased to submit the following report of our extensive involvement in support of United Nations activities over the past four years.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and subsidiary bodies, conferences, meetings

The Humane Society:

(a) Participated in Second London Oceans Workshop (December 1998);

(b) Attended the FAO Regional Workshop in Bangkok by special invitation (June 1998);

(c) Participated in the inter-sessional work of the Commission on Sustainable Development to organize the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems (SAFS) caucus and agriculture demonstration activities including plans to organize the Chair's reception (February 1998);

(d) Participated in special session of the General Assembly for a five-year review of the Earth Summit; and held daily sustainable agriculture briefings and organizational meetings and identified over 100 organizations worldwide that had agreed to participate in the SAFS caucus (June 1997);

(e) Participated in Commission on Sustainable Development negotiations regarding Agenda 21 setting the agenda for the next five years (February-April 1997);

(f) Participated in Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) inter-sessional work in February 1997 and the Commission session in April; and helped to organize the farmers' dialogue for the Commission;

(g) Attended the drafting session for the World Food Summit at FAO, Rome, and inserted language about organic agriculture that remained in the final text of World food Summit Rome Declaration on World Food Security (September 1996).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The Humane Society:

(a) Provided language on driftnetting accepted for General Assembly resolution 54/32 of 24 November 1999 on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (November 1999);

(b) Signed on to become part of the UNIFEM Internet End-Violence Working Group in connection with our First Strike campaign which linked animal abuse and domestic violence (June 1999);

(c) Submitted language on drift-net fishing accepted for Assembly resolution 53/33 of 24 November 1998 on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments (May 1999);

(d) Provided report to Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat on drift-net fishing for report to the General Assembly on fishing (June 1998);

(e) Served as co-chair and secretariat of the Alliance for United Nations Sustainable Development Programmes (AUNSDP)/hosted National Press Club event featuring the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, 31 October 1997.

Other relevant activities

Consultations:

(a) Met with non-governmental organization liaison staff, December 1997, to help plan events for the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development where agriculture would be a major theme;

(b) Invited by United States Mission to the United Nations to brief like-minded countries on issues related to General Assembly resolution 52/29 on drift-net fishing (November 1997).

Preparations of papers/other material:

(a) Submitted comments on the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/170) relating to non-governmental organization participation in activities of the United Nations system (November 1999);

(b) Presented paper on humane slaughter at FAO/WHO/PAHO Regional Workshop in Jamaica (July 1999);

(c) Sponsored authorship of humane slaughter guidelines booklet as part of joint project with FAO, Rome, 1999;

(d) Produced laminated poster for use by FAO Animal Production and Health Division in slaughter training worldwide (1998);

(e) Contributed information and language to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat for report on by-catch and drift-net fishing (1997).

Other examples:

(a) Raised money and hired consultants to carry on the work of the SAFS caucus at the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and other United Nations events; co-founded International Partners for Sustainable Agriculture (ISPA), an international network of non-governmental organizations that participates in United Nations events and that took the lead in organizing the highly successful farmers' dialogue at the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(b) Raised funds and helped organize the SAFS caucus for the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and prepared documents and sponsored farmers' attendance at the Commission's eighth session and other United Nations events;

(c) Provided financial support for FAO Animal Production and Health Division slaughter project in the Philippines, 1999;

(d) Verna Simpson, co-director of the Humane Society international office in Australia, elected to the UNEP Global 500 Roll of Honour, June 1999;

(e) Signed UNA/United States of America letter to Congress regarding payment of United States debt to the United Nations, 3 June 1999;

(f) Sponsored the SAFS secretariat that operated during the inter-sessional and in-session meetings of the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(g) Participated in the sixth session of the Commission and helped organize the daily meetings of the SAFS caucus; organized dialogues between delegates and representatives sustainable agriculture; raised over $10,000 and organized the Commission Chair's reception at the Philippine Embassy featuring organic and locally produced food; and presented talk at the reception and handed out literature in support of sustainable agriculture and local food systems (April 1998);

(h) Hosted reception/briefing for diplomats and non-governmental organizations at the United Nations (April 1997);

(i) Co-sponsored FAO slaughter training workshop in Malawi, February 1997;

(j) Co-sponsored FAO slaughter training workshop in Myanmar, January 1997;

(k) Co-founded the United Nations non-governmental organization agriculture caucus known as the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems (SAFS) Caucus which remains the officially endorsed non-governmental organization agriculture caucus at the Commission today (April 1997);

(l) Co-sponsored UNA/United States of America/United Nations Global Community Day, Washington, D.C., October 1997;

(m) Testified before the United States House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations in support of UNEP funding, 24 April 1997;

(n) The Humane Society's affiliate Earth Voice helped organize the Alliance for United Nations Sustainable Development Programmes, serving as co-chairman. The Alliance, which consists of over 70 national environmental agencies, supports the work of the voluntary United Nations agencies such as UNEP, UNDP, IFAD, GEF and others. The Alliance has featured United Nations leaders such as then UNDP Administrator Gustave Speth and Mohamed El Ashry, President of the Global Environment Facility, at events at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. We have conducted educational activities with decision makers in the United States Congress, providing a forum for UNEP Administrator Klaus Toepfer to highlight the importance of UNEP. While the Alliance does not lobby, it coordinates the activities that lobby on behalf of 13 voluntary United Nations agencies;

(o) The Campaign to Preserve United States Global Leadership was formed to address flagging United States financial support to international affairs accounts, including funding for the United Nations. Serving as vice-chairman and on the board of trustees, the Humane Society has helped this coalition emerge as the largest, most broad-based support and advocacy mechanism in the United States, including non-governmental organizations and business coalitions such as the United States Chamber of Commerce;

(p) Our Earth Advocates programme has helped educate members of the United States Congress regarding the importance of specialized agencies of the United Nations system and found new supporters for United Nations activities.

5. International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity

(Special consultative status granted 1972)

Aims and purposes

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE) is an international coalition of northern Catholic development organizations based in Europe and North America, working with organizations and partners in all continents on issues of advocacy and lobbying, development programmes and development education.

CIDSE represents the desire of these organizations to work together in furthering the mission and strategies of the individual member organizations (MOs) and in strengthening CIDSE's own objectives. CIDSE's main role is to:

(a) Enhance and sustain the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of the work of MOs;

(b) Enable MOs to achieve together what they cannot achieve singly;

(c) Support MOs in working together in furthering CIDSE's own mission and strategies.

As testified below, CIDSE's activities during the period 1996-1999 in relation to the United Nations evolved mainly around issues of food security and social development. CIDSE, through its member agencies and its task group on social justice, has participated in United Nations summits on these topics, and has presented papers at them in close cooperation with other Catholic and Protestant networks — foremost, however, together with Caritas Internationalis. Other activities have involved organizing meetings and workshops, monitoring the follow-up process to the 1995 World Summit for Social Development and lobbying activities in relation to social justice issues.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

1996:

(a) Participation in the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and related events, Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996 and production of a position paper for the Conference;

(b) Participation in the fourth session of the Inter-sessional Working Group of the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, August 1996;

(c) Participation in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Food Summit, Rome, 13-17 November 1996, and production of CIDSE discussion paper No. 22 entitled "Food security and people's basic right to food" (November 1996) and of a "Contribution to the World Food Summit: hunger undermines all dignity".

1997: participation in the thirty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development, New York, 1997, of a CIDSE representative from its French member agency.

1998:

(a) Participation in the thirty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development, New York, 10-20 February 1998, production of a reference paper entitled "Advocating for greater social justice" and presentation of two oral statements: (i) "Investing in participation: a position of an ecumenical delegation" (11 February) (human rights and development) and (ii) "The situation of migrants in a globalized world" (18 February) (migration);

(b) Participation in the UN Development Programme (UNDP) consultation with non-governmental organization representatives on the relationship with organizations of civil society of some United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, New York, 12 February 1998.

1999:

(a) Participation in the thirty-seventh session of the Commission for Social Development, New York, 9-19 February 1999, organization of a workshop on "Taxing excessive currency speculation to prevent social crisis and finance global challenges" with the participation of an ILO representative (11 February), distribution of a background paper on this topic and presentation of two oral statements in the plenary of the Commission: (i) "Strengthening global financial architecture to prevent social crisis and finance social services to all" (11 February) (global financial architecture, currency transaction tax) and (ii) "Promises to keep: miles to go" (17 February) (enabling environment, good governance/participation, debt);

(b) Participation in the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiations, New York, 17-28 May 1999; presentation by a CIDSE representative at a high-level panel discussion on financing development (other speakers in the panel were Ambassador Rosendahl, a representative of UNDP and a representative of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; and oral statement entitled "Create a supportive external economic environment that will enable people to achieve social development" in the plenary (human development indicators, debt, structural adjustment and excessive financial speculation), 21 May;

(c) Presentation at UNCTAD Trade and Development Board meeting by a CIDSE representative (25 October 1999) in preparations for the tenth session of UNCTAD (reform of the global financial architecture, World Trade Organization).

Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

At international level:

(a) CIDSE, together with other Catholic networks, monitored the follow-up process to the 1995 World Summit for Social Development to make sure that the commitments adopted by the heads of States or Governments on that occasion were really implemented. Meetings, workshops, luncheon discussions, participation in NGO caucuses, including the women's and issues caucuses, represented many

occasions during sessions of the Commission for Social Development to promote discussions within the Commission and lobby official delegates;

(b) International launch of joint CIDSE/Caritas Internationalis position paper entitled "Putting Life Before Debt" (April 1998) (available in English, French and Spanish) and lobby of international financial institutions and Governments;

(c) Organization of an international experts' meeting on the subject of "Taxing excessive financial speculation to prevent social crisis" (Antwerp, Belgium, 22 October 1999) with the participation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and UNCTAD staff;

(d) Organization of two workshops, Cologne, just before the G-7 Summit (June 1999): one on taxation of excessive financial speculation and the other on debt.

At national level:

(a) On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, CIDSE endorsed as background paper a document prepared by Justice and Peace Europe entitled "Human Rights Treaties, Ratification and Reporting: Monitoring and Protecting Social Rights within the United Nations System — A Task for NGOs" (May 1998) and encouraged its members to liaise with their national justice and peace commissions and to join forces to lobby their Governments in the framework of the follow-up of the United Nations meetings on human rights (from December 1998 onwards);

(b) CIDSE member organizations also monitored the follow-up process to the 1995 World Summit for Social Development at a national level and lobbied their Governments in advance of Commission for Social Development sessions and preparatory committee meetings.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

Copies of the reference document of Catholic non-governmental organization networks entitled "Advocating for Greater Social Justice: Follow-up to the 1995 Copenhagen Summit" and other background papers were largely distributed during the Commission for Social Development sessions to support the work of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

6. International Rural Housing Association

(Special consultative status granted 1972)

Introduction

The International Rural Housing Association is a non-profit, non-governmental association whose interest is the field of rural housing and environmental sanitation.

Its source of funding is the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance of Venezuela.

Participation

The organization participated in:

(a) The World Food Summit, Rome, Italy, 13-17 November 1996: The President was accredited;

(b) The special session of the General Assembly (Sixth Group) to evaluate the implementation of Agenda 21, New York, June 1997: Eric Carlson represented the Association;

(c) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, Turkey, 3-14 June 1996: Eric Carlson represented the Association.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes

The Association is receiving and transmitting all technical information concerning rural housing and environmental sanitation by means of bulletins, pamphlets and all documentation pertinent to the subject matter that was received from the United Nations.

Other relevant activities

The Association's activities may be described as follows:

(a) 1996:

(i) The Association participated in the Inter-American Development Bank projected technical meeting in the field of rural housing and community development between Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Central American countries;

(ii) The Association collaborated in and attended a workshop on financing low-income housing and the social technical assistance plan in Mérida, Venezuela;

(b) 1997:

(i) The Association sponsored the Second Workshop for Designing and Technology of Housing and Rural Settlements, in Mérida;

(ii) It participated in the counselling for, and preparation and implementation of, an agreement between the Ministry of Health, the Faculty of Architecture of the University of the Andes, in Mérida, and the International Rural Housing Association, to investigate new types of rural dwellings for hot climates and humid ones;

(c) 1998-1999:

(i) An agreement between the Foundation Eco-Habitat, the Ministry of Health and the oil company Petroleos de Venezuela, and the International Rural Housing Association, was arranged to implement programmes of rural housing in the oil zone of eastern and western Venezuela;

(ii) The Association sponsored the publication of the book entitled *Arnoldo Gabaldon* about the life and work of this Venezuelan scientist, internationally known for his activities in public health and sanitation;

(d) 1999: a project of arrangements for inter-institutional cooperation to investigate and experiment with various alternatives of rural dwellings applying to integrated rural development, set up by the Central University of Venezuela, the Ministry of Infrastructure and the International Rural Housing Association.

7. Jigyansu Tribal Research Centre

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Introduction

Jigyansu Tribal Research Centre (JTRC) was established in 1979 and registered under the Societies Registration Act in 1980. It has since been working for the development and welfare of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes and weaker sections of the society. JTRC works in the interior tribal areas all over India and parts of South-East Asia through its 11 State branches and 30 project offices. In India, JTRC is currently operating in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat and the north-eastern States of Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura. In South-East Asia, JTRC is working in Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal and parts of Bangladesh. During the last two decades, JTRC has worked with 115 major tribes and 300 minor tribes in India and South-East Asian countries. JTRC has directly served 5 million scheduled tribes/scheduled caste beneficiaries and about 4 million Lakh children in the remote areas with its programmes and projects through its research, capacity-building, evaluation and sustainable development divisions.

Apart from its regular aims and objectives of working with indigenous people at national and international levels, JTRC also organizes national seminars, workshops and conferences and participates in United Nations-sponsored international conferences regularly. JTRC works with the United Nations for global peace and development, empowerment of indigenous people and human rights issues.

During the last two decades, JTRC has gained about 10,000 members in India including 25 institutional members. In the United States of America and European countries, JTRC has 16 individual and 6 institutional members. In South-East Asia, JTRC has 35 individual members and 25 institutional members.

During the last five years, the major sources for funding of JTRC have been 15 Ministries of Government of India and inter-governmental bodies like ILO, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. Since 1999 JTRC is also working with International Donor Agencies from the Netherlands.

Participation in United Nations meetings/conferences

Participation was as follows:

(a) 2 to 14 June 1996, United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, Turkey; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(b) 1997:

(i) 4 to 7 May, "Achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting solution of the question of Palestine: the role of Asia", Jakarta, Indonesia; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(ii) 10 to 13 September, fiftieth Annual DPI/NGO Conference (building partnership), New York; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(c) 1998:

(i) 12 to 18 May, Palestine Peace Process Conference, Gaza, Palestine; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(ii) 14 to 16 September, fifty-first Annual DPI/NGO Conference, New York; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(d) 1999:

(i) 11 to 15 May, Hague Appeal for Peace, The Hague, the Netherlands; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(ii) 10 to 16 October, International Conference of NGOs on "The role of NGOs in the twenty-first century: inspire, empower, act", Seoul, Republic of Korea; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Cooperation:

(a) Working with Palestine;

(b) Working with East European refugees in the former Yugoslavia.

Other relevant activities

These activities comprised:

(a) Twenty-four youth training programmes on "United Nations activities" in India for 750 youth volunteers;

(b) Working with ILO, Geneva, for adoption of conventions and resolutions;

(c) Collaboration with other organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in India and South-East Asia;

(d) Substantive activities with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and United Nations Information Service in India.

8. Latin American Iron and Steel Institute

(Special consultative status granted 1964)

Aims and purposes of the organization

The aim of the Institute is the study of the economic, technical and scientific aspects, including statistics, of steel production and pertinent input materials.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Cooperation has encompassed:

(a) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual II: Recycling of Steelmaking Slags* (1996);

(b) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual III: Treatment of Liquid Effluents from Hot Rolling Mills* (1996);

(c) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual IV: Methodology and Instrumentation for In-Plant Environmental Air and Water Monitoring* (1996);

(d) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual V: Management of Fines in Electric Arc Furnace Steelshops and Sinter Plants* (1996);

(e) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual VI: Comprehensive System for Lime Collection, Storing, Slaking and Reuse* (1997);

(f) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual VII: Heat Recovery from Midrex Plants and Reheating Furnaces* (1998).

Other relevant activities

These included:

Consultations with Mr. Bernard Roux-Fouillet, Chief, Enterprise Development Section Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development Division;

Answers to questionnaires emitted by Mr. A. Noguichi, Trade Division, ECE, Geneva.

9. Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Organizational outline

Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO) is an international non-governmental organization based in Kyoto, Japan, which has no religious, political or racial affiliations. NICCO was accredited as an aggregate corporation by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1993 and recognized as a corporation under the Public Beneficiary Promoting Law in 1996. NICCO is also listed in the World Bank directory known as Data on Consulting Firms (DACON).

Introduction

The goal of NICCO is to promote world peace, as stated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, by alleviating poverty and providing for the establishment of basic human needs. Towards that end, NICCO is constantly devoting its energy to achieving community and rural development in impoverished areas of the world. In order to achieve the financial and mental self-reliance of those

living in poverty-stricken regions, while improving the environmental conditions that they live in, NICCO is engaged in the following activities:

(a) Providing funding for joint projects with local non-governmental organizations or its own rural and community development projects, or environmental conservation projects;

(b) Dispatch of staff or technical specialists for: educational projects such as vocational and language schools; sustainable eco-agricultural projects; irrigation projects; clean energy projects;

(c) Establishment of microcredit financial institutions such as the Cattle Bank, Agricultural Resource Bank and Textile Resource Bank.

In view of the fact that NICCO's aims and principles, as well as its activities over the period 1996-1999, are fully committed to the health and welfare of human beings as stated in the Charter of the United Nations, and to establishing "international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character", as stated in Article 1, paragraph 3, thereof, the present report aims to justify NICCO's application for a renewal of its special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Increase in geographical membership

In addition to Japan, Thailand, Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Jordan, since 1996 NICCO has extended its geographical membership to Nepal, Yemen, the United States of America and Australia, gaining increasing support for its activities.

Affiliation to international non-governmental organizations in consultative status

NICCO is affiliated with a Jordanian non-governmental organization, the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD) (formerly Queen Alia Fund for Social Development).

Participation in United Nations meetings

NICCO's designated representative, Mr. Carl Watson, has participated in the following meetings:

(a) Special session of the General Assembly on a review of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (23-27 June 1997);

(b) Fifty-second session of the General Assembly (September 1997);

(c) Commission on the Status of Women, forty-second session (2-13 March 1998);

(d) Commission on Sustainable Development, seventh session (March 1999).

Participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

NICCO participated in the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Kyoto, Japan (1-10 December 1997). NICCO supported a global reduction in carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions through a major demonstration in the conference building of

Japanese paper-making from kenaf and an important film festival on the theme of global warming. (Kenaf is a pulp-producing plant widely recognized for its potential to save forest reserves and absorb large amounts of CO_2.)

Activities in support of the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions

All NICCO's activities are in direct support of the humanitarian principles expressed in many articles of the Charter of the United Nations and many of the United Nations resolutions regarding development. For example, NICCO has made major contributions to "international cooperation" in the "economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields", as discussed in Article 13 of the Charter. NICCO has also acted to implement "conditions of stability ... necessary for peaceful and friendly relations" as stated in Article 55 of the Charter. This has been achieved through the promotion of "higher standards of living, full employment, ... social progress and development" as well as through working for "solutions of economic, social, health, and related problems", and implementing "international, cultural and educational cooperation" (subparas. (a) and (b) of Article 55).

During the report period, NICCO implemented projects in the fields of health, public welfare, rural development, environmental protection and education, as listed below.

NGO activities for the period 1996-1999 (projects are listed according to Japanese fiscal year, 31 March-4 April)

(a) 1996:

(i) Environmental conservation projects (Viet Nam): reforestation and replanting of endangered indigenous plant species: medicinal plants, fruit trees (21,600 trees planted on 131 hectares totalling 535,820 trees on 283 hectares since 1994); coffee plantation for women's cooperative; kenaf cultivation for environmentally friendly paper resource;

(ii) Technical dispatch and vocational training (Viet Nam): vocational schools: dressmaking for street children and impoverished women;

(iii) Educational programme (Viet Nam): school construction (Mekong delta) as yearly contribution to five-plan to eradicate illiteracy since 1994; Japanese language school administration (established 1993); scholarships and supply of textbooks for 350 elementary schoolchildren; school surveys and education support;

(iv) Rural development: Viet Nam: provision of irrigation equipment, reservoir construction for improving dry season harvest; Lao People's Democratic Republic: cattle lending bank;

(v) Consultative work (under contract to World Bank): surveys in Yemen, Egypt and Ghana;

(b) 1997:

(i) Environmental conservation projects (Viet Nam): reforestation and replanting of endangered indigenous plant species: medicinal plants, fruit trees (130,000 trees on 160 hectares, totalling 665,820 on 383 hectares since 1994); kenaf cultivation for environmentally friendly paper resource;

(ii) Technical dispatch and vocational training (Viet Nam): vocational schools: dressmaking for street children and impoverished women; paper-making (handmade Japanese paper from kenaf and non-woody materials);

(iii) Educational programmes (Viet Nam): school and classroom construction (Mekong delta) as yearly contribution to five-year plan to eradicate illiteracy since 1994; construction of teacher retraining centre with 100-bed dormitory; administration of Japanese language school (established 1993); scholarships and supply of textbooks for elementary schoolchildren; school surveys and education support;

(iv) Rural development: Viet Nam: coffee cultivation; provision of irrigation equipment and reservoir construction for improving dry season harvest; Lao People's Democratic Republic, Jordan: cattle and sheep-lending bank;

(v) Consultative work (under contract to World Bank): surveys in Yemen, Egypt and Ghana;

(vi) Participation in third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto, Japan): environmental display through a major demonstration in the conference building of Japanese paper-making from kenaf and film festival for increasing awareness of policies aimed at reducing global warming, in accordance with United Nations resolution;

(c) 1998:

(i) Environmental conservation projects: Viet Nam: reforestation and replanting of endangered indigenous plant species: medicinal plants, fruit trees (87,000 trees on 126 hectares totalling 752,820 on 418 hectares since 1994); kenaf cultivation for environmentally friendly paper resource; Nepal: conservation measures for reserves of indigenous plants used for paper pulp;

(ii) Technical dispatch and vocational training: Viet Nam: vocational schools: dressmaking for street children and impoverished women; knitting instruction for females of highland ethnic minority; machine and engine repair courses for males of highland ethnic minority; survey of women in highland ethnic minority; Nepal: dispatch of specialists for Japanese hand paper-making project from non-woody materials;

(iii) Educational programmes: Viet Nam: management of Japanese language schools (established 1993); courses on environmental and eco-agricultural awareness; full furnishing of teacher retraining centre constructed in 1997;

(iv) Rural development (Viet Nam): coffee and kenaf cultivation; Lao People's Democratic Republic: cattle lending bank; agricultural implement and resource bank; communal irrigation facility construction; Jordan: survey of desert area for eco-agricultural and environmental restoration project; Nepal: survey of indigenous medicinal plants;

(d) 1999:

(i) Environmental conservation projects (Viet Nam): reforestation and replanting of endangered indigenous plant species: medicinal plants, fruit trees (94,690 trees planted on 35 hectares totalling 847,510 trees on 453 hectares

since 1994); Permaculture conference on the establishment of a sustainable eco-agricultural system and implementation of Permaculture project;

(ii) Technical dispatch and vocational training: Viet Nam: vocational training: dressmaking for street children and impoverished women; dispatch of volunteer group for on-site training, village facility upgrading and international exchange; Yemen: dressmaking training for impoverished women and orphan girls; Nepal: dispatch of specialists for Japanese hand paper-making project from non-woody materials;

(iii) Educational programmes and support: Viet Nam: administration of Japanese language school (established 1993); scholarships for elementary schoolchildren; Lao People's Democratic Republic: elementary school construction;

(iv) Renewable energy projects (Viet Nam): installation of solar panels for vocational night school; wind generator installation; windmill and water-hammer pump for irrigation;

(v) Rural development projects: Viet Nam: coffee cultivation; Lao People's Democratic Republic: cattle lending bank; agricultural implement and resource bank; communal irrigation facility construction; establishment of women's cooperative for basis of textile resource bank; Jordan: survey of desert area for eco-agricultural and environmental restoration project.

Award

NICCO was awarded a gold medal in 1999 by the Ministry of Education in Hanoi, Viet Nam, for its outstanding contribution to the eradication of illiteracy in Dong Thap province (Mekong delta).

Publication

NICCO issues *Relief Action*, a bi-annual report on NICCO's activities for members and interested parties (7,000 copies per publication).

Presentations

Presentations were as follows:

(a) Academic Society for Environmental Economics and Policy Studies: "Kenaf as alternative to hard wood pulp for paper production in Japan" by S. Nitta and M. Sakagami, 27 September 1998, Keio University;

(b) Academic Society for the Japan Non-Profit Research Association: "Mutual existence and partnership between non-governmental organizations: the case of NICCO and Reborn", by K. Okamoto, 20 March 1999, Keio University.

10. Peace Education Foundation

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

The mission of the Peace Education Foundation is to educate children and adults in the dynamics of conflict and to promote skills of peacemaking in our homes, schools, community, the nation and the world.

The Foundation believes that conflict is a natural, unavoidable phenomenon which can be a constructive opportunity for positive change and empowerment.

The Foundation believes in teaching children the skills they need to find creative and constructive ways to settle conflicts.

The Foundation believes that children learn best in a caring environment where their self-esteem is nurtured as they are challenged to become responsible decision makers.

The Foundation believes that peace education encourages the emotional, intellectual, ethical and social growth of children within a framework of traditional values such as honesty, justice and responsibility.

The Peace Education Foundation achieves these aims through the development and publishing of curricula. It trains teachers, youth group leaders, and professionals working with children in conflict resolution and mediation. Its curricular materials are concrete tools to be used by these professionals to teach and model the essentials of conflict resolution, which are: community-building, problem-solving and decision-making, understanding conflict, perception and diversity, anger management and effective communication.

Since being granted consultative status, the Peace Education Foundation has continued to grow, especially in the Western hemisphere, where we have major projects taking place in Chile, Colombia and Costa Rica. In Chile, the Foundation held a conference that reached maximum capacity at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago de Chile (June 1998). The Foundation also had a permanent representative before this body. Since then, it has partnered with Fundación Paz Ciudadana; many teachers have been trained and the Foundation is implementing a pilot project with three schools. Two of its texts (for sixth and seventh grades) were translated and made culturally sensitive to the Chilean experience.

In Colombia, the Peace Education Foundation has partnered with a number of organizations to do various projects. It has had a number of meetings with the UNICEF Regional Office (October 1998, November 1999). It has exchanged experiences with Save the Children (October 1998). It has made presentations at several conferences (September 1997, November 1998) for AFECTO (Asociación Colombiana Para La Defensa Del Menor Maltratado), an organization that works with abused children and advocates for their rights. It has also made presentations at several Culture of Peace conferences (July 1999, July 2000) which are working towards dealing with the violence in Colombia.

In Costa Rica, the Peace Education Foundation has partnered with Fundación Paniamor and the Ministry of Education. As a part of this project, five of the Foundation's curricula (for first, second and fifth grades, plus our high school-level texts in conflict resolution and in mediation) were translated and made culturally sensitive. It has trained more than 200 teachers and is implementing a pilot project in six schools throughout the country, Fundación Paniamor, which advocates for the rights of the child.

The Peace Education Foundation has continued its work with sister organization Peace and Loving Schools Jamaica (PALS Jamaica). The Foundation returns there occasionally to update training workshops and share the knowledge gained by each organization.

The Peace Education Foundation is working in other hemispheres as well, although to a much lesser extent. In South Africa, it collaborates with the Centre for Conflict Resolution. It utilizes the Foundation's programme to reach out to schools in that country.

Locally, the Foundation is co-convenor of an annual event to secure publicity for *The State of the World's Children* report produced by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which is issued in December. It has also been co-convenor of several October candlelight vigils that have highlighted the anniversary of the World Summit for Children.

The facility of the Foundation is made available free of charge to the United Nations Association for meetings and conferences.

The Peace Education Foundation has sent representatives to two of the conferences of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat held in September.

Recently, the Foundation has been involved in obtaining signatures for UNESCO's Manifesto 2000 for a culture of peace and non-violence.

11. Population Council

(Special consultative status granted 1972)

The Population Council, an international, non-profit, non-governmental organization established in 1952, seeks to improve the well-being and reproductive health of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable, and sustainable balance between people and resources. The Council's activities include conducting fundamental biomedical research in reproduction; developing contraceptives and other products for improvement of reproductive health; improving the quality and outreach of family planning and reproductive health services; conducting research on reproductive health and behaviour, family structure and function, and causes and consequences of population growth; strengthening professional resources in developing countries through collaborative research, awards, fellowships, and training; and publishing innovative research in peer-reviewed journals, books and working papers. The Population Council is governed by a multinational board of trustees and its New York headquarters supports a global network of regional country offices. Since 1972, the Population Council has maintained an active role as an organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations not only through participation in conferences and lectures sponsored by the United Nations functional commissions and expert bodies but also through cooperation with specialized agencies. From 1996 to 1999, representatives of the Population Council have participated in numerous United Nations-related activities.

The President participated in the following seminars/sessions/meetings:

(a) Special Advisory Group to UNFPA Meeting, Bellagio, Italy, 1996;

(b) Advisory Board Meeting, United Nations Staff College, Italy, September 1996;

(c) UNICEF round table and briefing at UNICEF, Australia, February 1998;

(d) Five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo) non-governmental organization task force meeting, New York, June 1998;

(e) Five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo) international forum entitled "Partnering with Civil Society: A Review of Progress since the International Conference on Population and Development", UNFPA, Netherlands, February 1999.

The President gave the following speeches: "The UNICEF Board: The Fiftieth Anniversary", United Nations, New York, June 1996.

The Population Council representative(s) participated in the following seminars/meetings:

(a) UNFPA "Symposium on Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries; Implications for Habitat II", New York, January 1996;

(b) Steering Committee Meeting of Task Force on Research and Transfer of Technologies for Fertility Regulation, WHO, Switzerland, March 1996;

(c) Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Pan Arab Project for Child and National Health Survey (PAPCHILD) Reproductive Health Module, UNFPA, New York, May 1996;

(d) FAO/UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on Population Growth and Food Production, Rome, Italy, July 1996;

(e) UNFPA Workshop on Quality of Care in Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services, New York, October 1996;

(f) WHO/UNICEF Technical Meeting on the Sisterhood Method for Estimating Maternal Mortality, New York, December 1996;

(g) UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development, New York, February 1997;

(h) UNICEF Brainstorming Meeting on Community Birth Attendants, New York, June 1997;

(i) WHO Working Group Meeting on Determinants and Indicators of Urban Health, Kobe, Japan, August 1997;

(j) Inter-Agency Group on Safe Motherhood Technical Consultation, Colombo, Sri Lanka, October 1997,

(k) WHO/research arm of reproductive health programme (HRP) meeting entitled "Women's and Gender Perspectives in Reproductive Health in the Eastern Mediterranean Region", Morocco, November 1997;

(l) Consortium of WHO, Population Council and other non-governmental organizations on proposed activity to produce joint publication on quality improvement, February/June 1998;

(m) UNFPA workshop on Managing Operations Research, Kathmandu, Nepal, March 1998;

(n) UNAIDS workshop on the female condom, South Africa, April 1998;

(o) "Safe Motherhood Initiative: The First Five Years: Descriptive Research", Washington, D.C., May 1998;

(p) UNFPA-sponsored South Asia Conference on Adolescence, July 1998;

(q) Session on Programming for Adolescent Girls, presented to an advisory group to the United Nations Foundation, New York, September 1998;

(r) Arab Regional Conference on the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, Beirut, Lebanon, September 1998;

(s) WHO Expert Group Meeting on Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health, Switzerland, October-November 1998;

(t) Mother-to-child Transmission Pilot Project Monitoring and Evaluation Meeting, with UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, Switzerland, December 1998;

(u) The Role of Colposcopy in Assessing Vaginal Irritation in Research, conference sponsored by the Contraceptive Research and Development (CONRAD) Program, the International Working Group on Microbicides (IWGM), UNAIDS, Washington, D.C., 1999;

(v) Press Conference at United Nations, "Dispelling the myths", sponsored by United States non-governmental organizations in support of the Cairo Consensus, New York, March 1999;

(w) UNICEF meeting on "Adolescent Girls' Rights to Participation and Development", New York, February 1999;

(x) Monitoring and Evaluation of HIV Prevention, AIDS Care, and Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control Programmes: Guides and Indicators, UNAIDS/WHO, France, May 1999;

(y) WHO Meeting of Interested Parties, Geneva, Switzerland, June 1999.

The Population Council Representative(s) acted as technical adviser (TA) or consultant in the following areas:

(a) UNFPA Expert Consultation on Operationalizing Reproductive Health (RH) Programmes, "Ensuring quality and access in RH services", New York, April 1996;

(b) UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on the Development of PAPCHILD Reproductive Health Module, New York, May 1996;

(c) UNFPA Consultative Meeting on Population and Reproductive Health Indicators, New York, July 1996;

(d) WHO Technical Meeting on Reproductive Health Indicators for Global Monitoring, Switzerland, April 1997;

(e) WHO Consultation on Preventing and Addressing Unsafe Abortion, Geneva, Switzerland, December 1997;

(f) WHO Consultation on the Evidence for STD Control in HIV Prevention and a STD Treatment Guidelines meeting;

(g) TA for activities related to UNICEF support for Myanmar AIDS programme and to WHO support of Myanmar Department of Health, 1997-1999;

(h) Collaboration in analysis of the Norplant post-marketing surveillance study, WHO, Geneva, Switzerland, 1996-1999;

(i) National Institutes of Health (NIH) Study Section for award of research contracts in contraceptive development, Bethesda, Maryland, 1996;

(j) Rewriting of five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development country report, Pakistan, 1999.

The Population Council representative(s) collaborated with the following United Nations programmes (memberships and so forth):

(a) Member: Inter-agency Group on Safe Motherhood (International Planned Parenthood Federation, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and so forth), 1996-1999;

(b) Member: Working Group on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s, UNFPA;

(c) Member: Strategic Technical Advisory Group, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded FOCUS on Young Adults project;

(d) Service: Special Programme on Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, WHO;

(e) Member: National Committee for Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, United Nations;

(f) Member: Subcommittee on Population and Development to implement recommendations of the five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development, United Nations;

(g) Member: Regional Task Force on Mobility and HIV Vulnerability, UNDP/UNAIDS;

(h) Member: Regional Inter-agency Committee for Asia and the Pacific of the Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific: Subcommittee on HIV/AIDS and Subcommittee on Population and Development;

(i) Member: Communication Working Group, UNAIDS;

(j) Member: Inter-agency Group for Safe Motherhood and Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Refugee Situations;

(k) Member: Reproductive Epidemiology Committee, 1996-1999;

(l) Chair: Subcommittee to develop a reproductive health information system and to prepare terms of reference for consultants, UNFPA, 1998-1999;

(m) Service: Project Advisory Committee (1994-1997) and Donor Group on Population (1994-1997), UNFPA;

(n) Service: UNAIDS Planning Committee for International Forum for Popularization and Improvement of Social Marketing in Countries, 1998.

The Population Council representative(s) presented the following papers/oral presentations:

(a) "Community-based AIDS prevention and care in Africa: building on local initiatives", Tenth International AIDS Conference, Canada, 1996;

(b) "Nesterone/ethynylestradiol (NES/EE) and NES Contraceptive Rings", European Society for Contraception, Spain, 1996 and Czechoslovakia, 1998; Controlled Release Society, Drug Delivery in the New Millennium, Italy, 1999; tenth International Congress on Human Reproduction, Brazil, 1999;

(c) "Migration and the fertility transition in Africa", UNFPA Symposium on Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries, New York, January 1996;

(d) "Review and analysis of regional activities undertaken under WHO Strategy for Contraceptive Introduction and Technology Transfer", Steering Committee Meeting of Task Force on Research and Transfer of Technologies for Fertility Regulation, WHO, Switzerland, March 1996 and September 1997;

(e) "Zambia and the WHO strategic approach: a case study in contraceptive introduction", Expanding Contraceptive Choice Strategy Meeting, Washington, D.C., May 1996;

(f) "Linking situation analysis to population-based surveys: Methodological issues", Expert Group Meeting on the Development of PAPCHILD Reproductive Health Model, United Nations Population Fund, New York, May 1996;

(g) Overview of population and development linkages", at UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on Global Programme of Training in Population and Development, New York, February 1997;

(h) "The WHO strategy and needs assessment process", at planning workshop for stage I assessment of RH needs, UNFPA, Ethiopia, May 1997;

(i) "Preliminary findings of Ethiopia stage I needs assessment", at meeting of the UNFPA Programme Review and Strategic Team, Ethiopia, June 1997;

(j) "Reproductive Health Research in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: Concepts and Conditions", at WHO/HRP meeting on Women's and Gender Perspectives in Reproductive Health in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, Morocco, November 1997;

(k) "Tempo and quantum of fertility", at United Nations Expert Group Meeting, New York, November 1997;

(l) "City size, urban growth, and child mortality: a global analysis", at WHO Working Group Meeting on Determinants and Indicators of Urban Health, WHO Centre for Health Development, Kobe, Japan, August 1997;

(m) "Community-based AIDS prevention and care in Africa: building on local initiatives", at eleventh International AIDS Conference, Switzerland, 1998;

(n) "Findings from the Ghana Safe Motherhood Demonstration Project", at 1998 Global Women's Health Day, WHO, Switzerland, 1998;

(o) Review of Phase I results of operations research study entitled "Expanding contraceptive choice through the introduction of emergency contraception" at the National Workshop on the Delivery of Emergency Contraception Services in Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia, WHO/HRP, March 1998;

(p) "Quality of Care", at Expert Round-table Meeting on Ensuring Reproductive Rights and Implementing Sexual and RH Programmes, Uganda, June 1998;

(q) Overview of the WHO strategy and reproductive health needs assessment, Ethiopia Health Needs Assessment Dissemination Workshop, Nazereth, Ethiopia, UNFPA and WHO/HRP, August 1998;

(r) "Youth centres: Are they an effective way to reach adolescent girls?" at Session on Programming for Adolescent Girls, at advisory group to the United Nations Foundation, New York, September 1998;

(s) "Children's living arrangements: schooling and transitions to adulthood", at UNICEF meeting on "Adolescent Girls' Rights to Participation and Development", New York City and Pawling, New York, February 1999.

The Population Council was represented on the following WHO Steering and Scientific Review Committees: Steering Committee for Long-Acting Systemic Agents for Fertility Regulation, 1996; Reproductive Epidemiology Committee, Scientific Review Committee, Social Science Research on Reproductive Health; Scientific Review Committee, Strategic Component on Technology Introduction and Transfer.

Other collaboration:

(a) Collaboration with UNICEF on Population Council's MEAwards programme to develop more strategic planning approach towards research linked with action;

(b) Co-hosted with UNFPA International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) regional meeting on fertility transition in South Asia, December 1999;

(c) Collaboration with WHO, UNAIDS and Government of Cambodia to evaluate decision-making process to assist programme managers in prioritizing interventions for addressing established reproductive tract infections, 1999;

(d) Field-level collaboration with UNICEF/Viet Nam and UNICEF/Ghana on Safe Motherhood project on improving obstetrical services for women with life-threatening obstetric conditions, Viet Nam and Ghana, 1994-1997;

(e) Collaboration with UNFPA/Guatemala on organization of technical working group in operations research and reproductive health, Guatemala, 1996.

12. Solar Cookers International

(Special consultative status granted in 1996)

Introduction

In the period covered by the present report, Solar Cookers International (SCI) performed many valuable services for both UNESCO and UNHCR while providing useful information to many other subunits of the United Nations. Tens and tens of thousands of the world's most marginalized people have benefited from SCI's work in this period, while the stage was set for much greater service to the world in the next quadrennial period.

Recalling aims and purposes of SCI

Solar Cookers International is a non-governmental organization that was formed in the United States of America in 1987 with the purpose of spreading solar cooking knowledge and skills in order to address not only shortages of cooking fuels

among the more than 2 billion human beings dependent on diminishing wood resources, but also the related world crises such as deforestation; the mass annihilation of children by water-borne diseases (which can be easily prevented by solar water pasteurization); the inhuman burden placed on women and children who must gather their cooking fuel in hostile and dangerous environments; and other global problems. SCI works in partnership with women's programmes, health agencies, refugee programmes, environmental and appropriate technology groups, and energy policy makers. SCI's aim of benefiting both people and environments relates directly to ongoing humanitarian, technical and environmental programmes of a number of United Nations agencies, including UNHCR, UNEP, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, the Office to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNSO) and FAO.

Changes in geographical membership, funding, or affiliation

SCI has had no substantive change in sources of funding in the period 1996-1999 compared with earlier periods. SCI's single change in affiliation has been to join InterAction (American Council for Voluntary International Action) in which SCI continues to be an active member in good standing. SCI's membership has grown by about 200 members to nearly 2,000 total members from 40 countries; the geographical representation remains substantively similar to that reported in SCI's original application to the Non-Governmental Organization Section for the same reasons given in that original application. However, since 1996, SCI has added approximately 3,700 new entities in 140 countries to the SCI information-sharing network.

Participation in meetings, planning sessions, conferences with United Nations agencies

SCI, through its then executive director, contributed immensely to the development of the world solar cooking programme proposal of the World Solar Commission in 1996-1997, by providing analysis of world solar cooking trends and vision and intelligence for a plan to amplify those trends. SCI's then executive director was one of three co-signers (including a representative of the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO and a representative of the World Solar Academy) of a 6 November 1997 Memorandum of Understanding launching the World Solar Cooking Programme.

SCI contributed significantly to the World Solar Summit, held by UNESCO in Harare, Zimbabwe, 16 and 17 September 1996, including solar cooking demonstrations by Zimbabwean solar cooks who had been trained by SCI volunteers.

SCI contributed in a number of ways to the success of UNESCO's "World Solar Cooking and Food Processing; Strategies and Financing" international conference, held in Varese, Italy, 3-6 October 1999. Several of our leaders presented papers, most notably our East Africa representative, Mrs. Margaret Owino, whose papers were entitled "Experience in disseminating solar cooking technology to a special group: refugees" and "Salient and immediate benefits of solar cooking to refugee women". As one conference observer stated of Mrs. Owino's role: "She gave the invited paper that received the most enthusiastic audience response of the conference, she chaired the working group on women and solar cooking ... During the exuberant closing ceremonies, it was Margaret, who, as mistress of ceremonies, led the joyous outpouring of gratitude for the conference organizer, Stefania Grotti, and her staff. Towering over everybody in spectacular African dress, she personified

the spirit of the final moments of the conference" (*source*: *Solar Cooker Review*, December 1999, p. 16). Another observer said of Mrs. Owino: "As nearly the only woman among the key presenters, Margaret became a star spokesperson for the many African delegates" (*source*: personal communication in SCI confidential files). It should be noted that the nearly ubiquitous logo of the conference, a photograph of refugee women in eastern Kenya running through the desert with huge loads of firewood on their backs, is the exclusive property of SCI and our Board Member, Robert Metcalf; it is not clear to the author of this quadrennial report whether even UNESCO is aware of that fact.

SCI also sent participants to: the 2-3 May 1997 strategy meeting for the Renewal of Health-for-All initiative of WHO, as invited by a 27 February 1997 letter from Dr. F. S. Antezani, Assistant Director-General of WHO; a partnership workshop, 20-22 October 1997 on "Environmental Management of Refugee Operations" sponsored by UNHCR; the forty-ninth session of the Executive Committee of UNHCR/Pre-Executive Committee meetings with non-governmental organizations, September 1998. SCI representatives observed the fourteenth meeting of the UNHCR Standing Committee, 9-11 February 1999.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies in practical services

SCI organized and led the implementation of a solar cooking project for UNESCO to equip 1,000 households in Zimbabwe with solar cookers and solar cooking skills, under an agreement verified in a 22 February 1996 letter signed by Luis G. Marques, Special Adviser to the Director-General, UNESCO. SCI met that goal, and, working with Zimbabwean partner agencies continued the project with no further financial obligation or outlay on UNESCO's part. By 1999, the Zimbabwe project had reached 320 per cent of the original goal set by UNESCO.

In the period 1996-1999, SCI continued its important services to UNHCR, and more importantly to the refugees whom the UNHCR exists to serve, by providing the main impetus for solar cooking dissemination projects in three refugee camps. This work has necessitated working in cooperation with UNHCR staff at many levels. This interaction has been valuable and useful to both parties, and SCI greatly appreciates the dedicated work of many of the UNHCR staff people with whom SCI has worked.

In Aisha refugee camp in Ethiopia, our solar cooker project has provided solar cooking training and solar cookers to all families in the camp (about 2,000 families). The refugee community reports they can use solar cookers to prepare most of their diet and that the cookers are popular and appreciated by the people. Of course, before and during the implementation of this project, which began in 1996 and is ongoing, SCI had extensive dialogue with many levels of the UNHCR organization.

In Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya, some 2,400 families received solar cooker training and solar cookers in 1996. However, in 1997 and after, the solar cooker project was disrupted by a series of events, including the El Niño flooding of 1997, and changes within the camp and the camp's administration, among other factors beyond our control. Thus, the solar cooker project in Dadaab remains suspended through no fault of SCI.

In Kakuma I refugee camp in Kenya, the solar cooking programme, which began in 1995, continued through the period 1996-1999 and beyond. Through 1997, some 6,000 families received solar cookers and solar cooking training. Roughly

4,400 more families in Kakuma I were served in 1998, and about 5,900 more families were served in 1999. Official responsibility for the Kakuma solar cooking project has shifted from SCI to the camp management, Lutheran World Federation, in accordance with UNHCR wishes; however, SCI still provides invaluable guidance to the project as well as the bulk of the funding for it.

It should be noted that in all of its field projects, SCI eagerly and gratefully works with an assortment of local and international non-governmental organizations as appropriate.

Importance of above-mentioned activities

Solar cookers in refugee camps have prevented a great deal of hunger and, to a certain degree, death by starvation among the refugee populations under the care of UNHCR. In Kakum camp particularly, refugees are not supplied with enough cooking fuel to be able to eat regularly. At times, wood distribution is suspended for months at a time, making the solar cookers vital for survival of thousands of refugees.

In Aisha camp, the refugee's need for fuelwood led to devastating deforestation for miles around the camp; the solar cooking programme greatly ameliorates that problem while improving the quality of life for the refugee women who would otherwise spend several days per week searching for wood and many hours per day tending smoky cooking fires. In Zimbabwe, the 3,200 families who had obtained solar cookers by the end of 1999 were able to reduce substantially their expenditures on cooking fuel, allowing the funds saved to be spent on other vital needs.

Above all, the successful transfer of solar cooking skills to over 20,000 families in Africa demonstrates that the dissemination of solar cooking skills and solar cookers is a feasible way to benefit hundreds of millions of families in sunny but fuel-short regions of the world.

Other cooperation with units of the United Nations

Throughout the 1996 to 1999 period, SCI regularly communicated solar cooking news, including information about new developments in the technology and in dissemination, to at least 60 United Nations agencies, subunits and staff people located not only in New York and Geneva but also in Benin, Chile, the Congo, Cuba, Denmark, France, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

Other SCI activities that relate to United Nations humanitarian and environmental concerns

In addition to the field projects mentioned above and the collaboration with UNHCR and UNESCO in planning, in writing proposals and documents, and in conferences, SCI has served the people of the planet extensively through its distribution of solar cooking information to thousands of organizations and individual concerned activists in all areas of the planet except the north and south polar regions. SCI publishes the *Solar Cooker Review*, a journal of solar cooking news, technical innovations and discussion of dissemination strategies; the *Review* is sent to over 8,000 organizations and individuals in 157 countries; in the majority of cases, the *Review* is sent free of charge.

SCI also operates an information clearing house, providing solar cooking instruction, advice, referrals and related services. In the period 1996-1999, we served over 3,000 organizations and activists in over 120 countries through this service.

13. Woods Hole Research Center

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Summary

The Woods Hole Research Center, a non-governmental scientific and policy research organization, remains actively engaged in various global environmental issues, particularly those relating to forests and climate change. Center staff members have participated in many United Nations meetings, negotiating sessions and other exercises over the past four years. The Center plans to continue these activities, as well as cooperate with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies as opportunities arise.

Introduction

The Woods Hole Research Center was founded in 1985. The Center's mission is to address the great issues of environment through scientific research and education, and through applications of science in public affairs.

Climate change and the warming of the earth, management, conservation and better utilization of world forest resources are at the core of the Center's research. Basic scientific research concerns (a) global environmental change that may affect biotic resources, (b) the processes, causes and implication of biotic impoverishment, regionally and globally, and (c) region-by-region environmental effects of industrialization upon the relationships between the biota and human activities. The Center maintains continuing research projects in the tropical rainforest of Brazil, in the boreal forest of Siberia and in the forests of its own New England.

The Center's work in science and public affairs focuses on the importance of bringing science and scientific methods to bear on policy formulation and the adoption of international agreements on such topics. The importance of developing country and non-governmental organization participation is emphasized in these efforts, as is support for the flow of objective data and analysis into United Nations processes. The insights of science and international law are applied to help resolve the political dilemmas of global environmental problems.

The Woods Hole Research Center remains independent financially, politically and intellectually. It is not a membership organization. However, the organization has increased its financial contributions by private individuals from approximately 10 per cent in 1995 to over 17 per cent of its total income in 1999. The Center's major sources of funding remain private foundations and governmental and intergovernmental agencies both in the United States of America and abroad.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Representatives of the Center's staff have attended several meetings of United Nations-related bodies during the period 1996-1999, in particular those relating to

climate change issues and global forest issues. With regard to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Woods Hole Research Center was represented at the following negotiating sessions:

(a) February/March 1996, Geneva, Switzerland: second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 2), second session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 2) and third session of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM 3);

(b) July 1996, Geneva, Switzerland: second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 2), along with SBI 3, SBSTA 3, and AGBM 4;

(c) December 1996, Geneva, Switzerland: SBI 4, SBSTA 4 and AGBM 5;

(d) February/March 1997, Bonn, Germany: SBI 5, SBSTA 5 and AGBM 6;

(e) July/August 1997, Bonn, Germany: SBI 6, SBSTA 6 and AGBM 7;

(f) October 1997, Bonn, Germany: SBI 7, SBSTA 7 and AGBM 8;

(g) December 1997, Kyoto, Japan: COP 3;

(h) June 1998, Bonn, Germany: SBI 8 and SBSTA 8;

(i) November 1998, Buenos Aires, Argentina: COP 4, SBI 9 and SBSTA 9;

(j) May/June 1999, Bonn, Germany: SBI 10 and SBSTA 10;

(k) October/November 1999, Bonn, Germany: COP 5, SBI 11 and SBSTA 11.

At the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention (COP 2) held in Geneva in 1996, the Director of the Center's Program on Science in Public Affairs was asked by the Chairman of AGBM to lead one of three round-table discussion panels during the formal negotiations. This was an honour for the Center, as such positions are usually reserved for governmental delegates only. The round table addressed the possible impacts on developing-country Parties of new commitments to be negotiated by Annex I Parties. (For a summary report, please see annex I of document FCCC/AGBM/1996/8.)

The Woods Hole Research Center also contributed to the negotiations leading up to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol at COP 3 in 1997 while at the same time it helped with building capacity in developing countries by securing funding to facilitate participation of a small group of non-governmental organization representatives from Asia, Africa, and Latin America for all of the negotiating sessions between December 1996 and December 1997.

Regarding international forest issues, representatives of the Woods Hole Research Center attended the following sessions:

(a) September 1996, Geneva, Switzerland: third session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF 3);

(b) February 1997, New York, New York: (IPF 4);

(c) April 1997: fifth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(d) October 1997, New York, New York: first session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF 1);

(e) August/September 1998, Geneva, Switzerland: IFF 2;

(f) May 1999, Geneva, Switzerland: IFF 3.

Other United Nations meetings attended by WHRC representatives include the following:

(a) June 1997, New York, New York: nineteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly;

(b) November 1997, Geneva, Switzerland: UNCTAD experts meeting on "Positive measures to promote sustainable development, particularly the objectives of multilateral environmental agreements".

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

In addition to formally participating in negotiating sessions and round tables (as mentioned above), Center staff members have been involved in conducting training workshops as well. The Woods Hole Research Center and the Consensus Building Institute of Cambridge, Massachusetts, together, at the request of and with funding from UNITAR have held training sessions for delegates from member countries of the Group of 77 on capacity-building and climate change.

Other relevant activities

Over the years, members of the Woods Hole Research Center staff have also been invited to participate in several exercises of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which was established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In 1997, a Senior Associate was asked to act as Coordinating Lead Author for one chapter of the *IPCC Special Report on Methodological and Technological issues in Technology Transfer*. Most recently the Center's staff worked on the *IPCC Special Report on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry*, with a Senior Scientist participating as Convening Lead Author of one chapter and a Senior Associate as Review Editor of another chapter.